THE N° 1.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

THURSDAY, *January* 17, 1745.

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THE *Advantages of a* NEWS-PAPER, *whereby whatsoever is useful and entertaining, at home or abroad, is communicated to the Public, being so universally known, renders it unnecessary to recommend a Thing of the Kind; however, since it might be look'd upon as unfashionable to usher one into the World, without a Word or two by way of Introduction, we shall, without tiring the Reader's Patience, and in as concise a Manner as possible, give some Account of our Design, which, however laudable in itself, we must submit to the Censure of the judicious Readers.*

OUR *Design therefore, is to give the Public a Weekly Account of the most remarkable Occurrences, foreign and domestic, which shall from time to time come to our Knowledge; having always a principal Regard to such Articles as nearest concern the American Plantations in general, and the Province of* Maryland *in particular; ever observing the strictest Justice and Truth in Relation of Facts, and the utmost Disinterestedness and Impartiality in Points of Controversy.*

AND *in a Dearth of News, which, in this remote Part of the World, may sometimes reasonably be expected, we shall study to supply that Defect, by presenting our Readers with the best Materials we can possibly collect; having always, in this Respect, a due Regard to whatever may conduce to the Promotion of Virtue and Learning, the Suppression of Vice and Immorality, and the Instruction* [illegible]

WE *take this Opportunity of making Application to our Learned Correspondents, whose ingenious Productions, if such* [illegible] *at any Time be favoured, will ever find a Place in this Paper, and lay the Printer under the greatest Obligations; provided whatever is transmitted of this Kind, be consistent with Sobriety and good Manners.*

TO *render our* GAZETTE *useful, as well as entertaining, we shall present our Readers with the best* [illegible] *and Home, especially the former, in the plainest Manner; which we hope will be of public Advantage to the* [illegible] *Situation of Affairs, while we can't always be certain of Supplies, and they are not to be had at* [illegible] *Generosity of the People are not able to give for them.*

AS *the prosecuting and carrying on an Undertaking of this Kind has been much wished for, and long desired, and* [illegible] *attended with considerable Trouble and Expence; we doubt not of meeting with a due Encouragement from the good People of this Province, in a sufficient Number of Subscriptions, whereby the Printer may be enabled to carry on and continue it's Publication.*

THOSE *Gentlemen who are pleased to commence Subscribers, may depend on the most safe and speedy Conveyance of their respective Papers, by having them forwarded to the Court-Houses, and other the most public Places, of the several Counties in which they live; especially where Want of Opportunity renders it impracticable to send them to the Houses of such Subscribers.*

THE *Price of this Paper to Subscribers, will be Twelve Shillings,* Maryland *Currency, per annum, unsealed; or Fourteen Shillings, sealed and directed. It will be Printed on a good Paper, and a beautiful new Letter, the same with this* Specimen.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *of a moderate Length, will be taken in at the Printing-Office in* ANNAPOLIS, *and carefully inserted in this Paper, at Four Shillings* [illegible] *and One Shilling for every succeeding Week, so long as continued therein.*

[illegible] IN *Gazette,* August 2[illegible] [illegible] were to enter that Kingdom [illegible]
[illegible] August 24. [illegible] the 21st, when he acquainted the [illegible]
[illegible] Charles having Advice th[illegible] and that all the German [illegible]
[illegible] and that the [illegible] pass the Rhine [illegible]
[illegible]

her Majesty's hereditary Countries: And having demanded each of their Opinions, it was unanimously resolved to repass the Rhine immediately; some of them declaring, that a Battle, tho' attended with Success, must also be attended with the Loss of many Men, which would only be weakening ourselves, since after all we should be obliged to repass the Rhine, to preserve her Majesty's hereditary Countries. The Prince, however, judging by the Motions of the French, that they designed to attack him, put his Troops in Order of Battle, hoping to bring them to an Engagement, and kept his Ground that Day and the two following Days; but finding they declined it, and having sent all the Baggage over the Rhine, he determined to pass that River the 23d at Night; and at Sun-set, all the Cavalry passed over the Bridges in good Order; the Infantry being drawn up in a Square, facing the Enemy on all Sides, followed; after them came the Rear, consisting of all the Grenadiers and Pandours under Lieutenant-General Daun. The Enemy attacked the Rear with great Fury; but Count Daun receiving them with a general Discharge of all the Grenadiers, kill'd 100 of them; after which the French made no further Attempt to follow us. We encamped here on the 24th, having only lost 32 Men in the Action. The Prince proposed to march on to the Neckar, to get between Count Seckendorf and the Prussians, and to be at hand to send Reinforcements to Count Bethiani. *(A Franchfort Account of this Affair, from Frankfort, says the Austrians lost upwards of 3000 Men.)*

Amsterdam, August 23. O. S. We have received certain Advices, that the 150000 Russian Troops, commanded by General Keith, are on their March towards Germany, by vertue of the Treaty concluded between Russia and Great-Britain.

Paris, August 27. O. S. Six of the most noted Fish-women of this City, took the Trouble to go to Metz, as soon as they heard of the King's Illness, and made his Majesty a Present of a Shirt and Night-cap, which they had touch'd to the Shrine of St. Genevieve: His Majesty slept in them very comfortably, and the next Day found himself much better. *No Doubt, this Shirt and Night-cap, touch'd by the Shrine of so precious a Saint, contributed much towards his Majesty's Recovery.*

Dresden, September 17. N. S. A Body of Saxon Troops, amounting to 20,000 Men, being ordered forthwith to march into [illegible] of the Queen of Hungary, all Things [illegible] nearest Expedition; and it is computed [illegible] under General Bethiani by the 28th Instant. [illegible] arrived from the Prussian Camp before Prague, [illegible] 5th Instant, brings the following authentic Advices: That three Attacks had been formed by the King of Prussia against the Town, *viz.* two on this Side of the Moldaw, one whereof was called the King's, and the other commanded by Lieutenant General Truchies, and the third on the other Side of the River, commanded by Field Marshal Schwerin, which was the hottest of the three: That at the Beginning the Prussians had got Possession of some Redoubts and Batteries made by the French during the former Siege, without the Loss of one Man, their Bombs having obliged the Garrison to quit those Posts: That the Old and New Town, and the Jews Town, had been battered and bombarded on the 13th with great Fury, during which they fired but very sparingly from the Place, the Cannons upon the Ramparts being dismounted by the Batteries erected upon those of the Castle called Ratschin: That on the 14th at Noon his Prussian Majesty had declared, that he would continue the Breach and give the Assault that Night; but that in the Afternoon the Commandant had desired to capitulate; whereupon the Firing ceased on both Sides, and his Majesty went to Marshal Schwerin's Quarters; but that it was not known at that Time at Night whether the Conditions would be accepted [illegible] Prisoners of War: That according to all Appearance the Commandant wanted Artillery, which together with Fire from the Bombs, and red hot Bullets, which had already reduced to Ashes a great Part of the Town, and was still burning that Evening, had probably obliged him to capitulate so soon. That there were different Accounts at the Prussian Camp of their Loss, as well in the late Action near Beraun, as at the Siege of Prague: That this last had cost the Life of Prince Frederick William, only Brother of the Margrave Charles, and Cousin German to the King of Prussia, who was killed the 12th Instant by a Cannon Ball near the King's Battery, and at his Side, dying generally lamented by the whole Army, *&c.*

Amsterdam, Sept. 22. N. S. The Spanish Squadron which is sailed from Carthagena, has taken in the Streights Mouth 10 or 12 Dutch Merchantmen bound to Smyrna and Genoa, three of which bound to Smyrna were laden with a great Quantity of Arms and warlike Stores, and the others with Grain and other Merchandizes. The French Squadron which was cruising off Lisbon, the 21st of last Month, met the Dutch Convoy (which had left that Port the Day before, and was returning to Amsterdam) to the Number of seven Merchantmen, convoyed by three small Men of War, two of twenty, and one of eight Guns. The French consisting of Six large Ships, from 80 to 50 Guns, fired at the Dutch under English Colours, killed one Man, and damaged some of their Sails; after which they hoisted a French Flag, ordered the three Captains of the Men of War on board of them, and having obliged them to give a Certificate that they had no English in Company, nor contraband Effects on board, dismissed the whole Convoy; and it is said here, that the said French Squadron has since passed the Streights of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. A Letter from Faro, of the 8th Instant, mentions that a Squadron of Men of War, supposed to be Admiral Balchen's, had been seen from the Tops of the Mountains near that Port.

An Article of News from [illegible] 17, [illegible] the month of the above Account, as relates to the taking and sending 9 or 10 Dutch Merchantmen into Carthagena, by the Squadron which sailed from that Place, is since confirmed by Letters to the Owners of those Vessels; two of which belonged to Rotterdam, and the rest to Amsterdam.

Frankfort, August 30. Prince Charles of Lorrain has detached a large Body of Troops towards the Black Forest, in order to cover the Queen of Hungary's Territories in Suabia, called Anterior Austria, and his Serene Highness is marching with the rest of his Army towards Bohemia. It is said the French are going to lay Siege to Freiburg, or Luxemburg.

Hague, Sept. 6. N. S. The last Letters from Moscow confirm the little Inclination of that Court to come into Measures against the Emperor, the Empress of Russia having nominated Mr. Mussler to go and reside at his Imperial Majesty's Court, having set out on his Pilgrimage without giving an Audience to the Lord Tyrawley's last Memorial. The Baron de Hasselburg, Embassador from Denmark to Moscow, is negotiating there a Renewal of the old Alliance between Russia and his Court, which it is not doubted but he will succeed.

Spires, August 18. O. S. At present it is well known that the Rear-Guard only of Prince Charles's Army [illegible] given out, that the Austrians [illegible] Wounded to Freiburg, where [illegible] a large Detachment of his A[illegible] with the remaining Part of it [illegible]

Francfort, August 18. O. S. The Loss the Austrians sustain'd in passing the Rhine lessens daily at Sight; instead of the several Thousands which [*in the above Account Alamode a Paris*] were said to have been killed, wounded, or taken, they are now reduced to 700; and perhaps may fall short of that: But it is confirmed, that the French have sent 100 Waggons filled with wounded Men to Strasburg, and that there are 140 Officers among them. The Emperor has demanded from the States of the Empire, a free Passage for the auxiliary Troops he is sending to join Count Seckendorff. We have received here an Answer given by the Court of Vienna, to the Manifesto published by that of Berlin. This Writing is said to be drawn in very cautious Language, and consists of eight Leaves; it is said of a Certainty, that a secret Article of the Treaty of Union is added to it, by Virtue of which the Emperor gives up for ever to the King of Prussia certain Circles and Districts in Bohemia. But this may possibly prove like the Partition of the Queen's Dominions, which was agreed to be made at the Commencement of the War.

Constantinople, July 19. Advice has been received from the Frontiers of Persia, that the Serasquier Achmet, Bashaw of Cars, had marched out of that City with the Army under his Command, and had posted and retrenched himself under the Cannon of the Place, expecting the Enemy's Approach, who was then advancing as far as Osquitise, in the Province of Revan, to the Number of 200,000 Men, and was soon expected near Cars, it being but ten Days March from thence; so that it is generally believed that an Engagement must have ensued, of which we may in a few Days expect to hear the Issue.

From the Sardinian Camp of Becetto, August 13. The Enemy marched on the 7th in five Columns towards the Post of Valoira, which was guarded by a Detachment of the Marquis de Garessio's Regiment, consisting of 800 regular Troops, and some hundred Peasants. That Officer had made very good Dispositions there, and defended the Post with great Valour for four Hours; but the great Superiority of the Enemy, amounting to above 8000 Men, at last obliged him to retire. He lost upon this Occasion 90 Men, amongst which are three Officers, wounded and Prisoners. The Loss which the Enemy sustained is much more considerable, by the Report of some Deserters.

L O N D O N, August 7.

Admiralty-Office, August 2. His Majesty's Sloops the Hound and Vulture, being in Sight of Goree on the 29th past, with the Trade under their Convoy bound to Rotterdam; the Hound, Capt. Gordon, stood after a Snow, which proved a French Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns and 9 Swivels, and 81 Men, which had been three Days out of Dunkirk; she engaged the Hound for an Hour and a half, and then struck, having five Men killed, [illegible] mortally wounded. Capt. Gordon also retook a Ship [illegible] just taken.

[illegible], that the Recovery Privateer, belonging [illegible] Anderson Commander, was arrived at Do[illegible] with a French Ship of 300 Tons, from St. Domingo, and a French Banker from Newfoundland. The St. Domingo Ship fought some Time before she struck, and lost several Men; in the Engagement Capt. Anderson had three Men kill'd and eight wounded, and received considerable Damage in his Masts and Rigging.

In a Hogshead of Sugar taken out of the Martinico Ship, taken by the Dartmouth Galley, was found about 7000 Dollars, which had been concealed therein.

The Time limited for the Packet-Boats to pass and repass between Dover [illegible] 30th of September; where[illegible] shall co[illegible] between the English and [illegible]

[illegible] ned by a Court of Ad[illegible] called the St. Pe[illegible]ter of Padua, taken by the Salamander Privateer, Capt. Stranges ways: Her Cargo, consisting of Castile Soap, Oil, Leather, and Brandy, is valued at 30,000 *l.* Sterling.

A Hamburgh Ship, having Effects on board for several Merchants in France, is taken by the Old Noll Privateer, and carried into Liverpool. His Majesty's Ship the Port-Mahon, Capt. Harrison, returned to Bristol on Saturday last, with a second French Prize, from Newfoundland, laden with 2000 Quintals of dried Fish. And the Diamond, Goatley, from Malta, has taken a French Ship bound from Egypt to Marseilles, loaded with Rice, and carried her into Leghorn: This is the fifth Ship he has taken from the French since War was declared.

September 5. An Order is issued out for raising eight independent Companies, for the Garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, who are to be incorporated there for the Service of those Places.

Yesterday Orders were given for putting the several Castles, Forts, *&c.* on the Coasts of Great-Britain in a Posture of Defence: They are to be reinforced with 100 Men each, and provided with all manner of Military Stores.

August 26. The Joseph, Basto, and the Bromfield, Sharp, both retaken from the French by the Terrible Privateer, of Liverpool, are arrived at Waterford in Ireland.

August 30. The Tygress Privateer, Capt. Pipen, in his last Cruize, took a French Banker, which was ransomed for 350 *l.*

September 4. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered 300 additional Hands to be employed, in getting ready the Devonshire, Lancaster, and Windsor Men of War, now building at Woolwich, with the utmost Expedition.

The Jersey Man of War has taken two Spanish Ships, bound from Bourdeaux to Toulon, and carried them into Gibraltar.

Two Men of War of 40 Guns are sailed for Scotland, in order to convoy the East-India Ships which are gone North about, and are said to be safe arrived on that Coast.

September 5. Capt. North, in the Cæsar Privateer, has taken and brought into Cowes a French Ship, laden with Oil and Fish from Newfoundland. And they write from Newcastle, that the Soleil, a large French Privateer of 24 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and 300 Men, belonging to Dunkirk, is taken by one of our Men of War, after an obstinate Resistance, and is carried into Leith.

Orders are issued out from the War-Office, for the Officers of the several marching Regiments in England, to draught 15 Men out of every Company to be sent abroad, and the Deficiencies to be filled up by new-raised Recruits.

B O S T O N, November 12.

Saturday last a large Sloop sailed for Cape Breton, with the French Prisoners brought in by the Comet Bomb; and to bring back such of our unfortunate Countrymen, as are Prisoners at Louisburgh.

By a Vessel lately arrived at Salem from Barbadoes, we are informed that Capt. Warren had taken a French Sugar Ship, and sent her into Virginia. And from Newfoundland we learn, that Capt. Rouse has disposed of all his Prizes, except three Ships and a Bilander which he intends to bring hither: One of those Ships is a fine large one, of above 300 Tons, which he has mounted with 18 Carriage Guns; another is a Banker, which himself is aboard of; another mounts 20 Guns; and the other [illegible]

From Newport on Rhode-Island we hear, that Capt. [illegible] in the Cæsar Privateer, returned thither on Tuesday [illegible] two small Prizes; but has had the Misfortune to [illegible] Hands press'd by a Man of War, and 7 blown up in [illegible] ment [illegible] Spanish Privateer.

O[illegible] last the Young Eagle Privateer [illegible] Cruize [illegible] next Day Capt. Rolle [illegible] Ship [illegible] by him in the Young Eagle [illegible]

pected. This bold and active Commander has done the French prodigious Damage in their Fishery, having destroy'd above a Thousand of their Shallops, with other Utensils for Fishing, and has had in his Custody upwards of a Thousand Prisoners.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

Capt. Bryant, who is just arrived from London, who informs us, that on the 21st of September he left in the Downs the rest of the Ships bound hither, and 140 Sail of Merchantmen, under Convoy of two Men of War, who were to sail to Spithead, in order to join a larger Convoy, all bound to the Westward.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.

Last Week arrived here from Barbadoes the Schooner Hopewell, Capt. Johnson, by whom we are informed, that Commodore Warren brought in there, on the 29th of November last, a French Privateer, with 75 Men besides 15 Negroes: The Commodore fired above 100 Shot at her before she struck. The Governor of Martinico has offered 10,000 *l.* to any who shall be so fortunate as to take that brave Commander.

The Beginning of last Month died much lamented, Major Henry Trippe, of Dorchester County, a Gentleman who had been many Years a Member of the House of Delegates, and Deputy Commissary for that County.

About the same Time died in Calvert County, Major Thomas Crompton, a Gentleman remark'd for his Good Nature and Hospitality; and his Death is much regretted by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

We hear from Virginia, that on the 6th of December last they had a most violent Storm of Wind at N. E. accompanied with Rain, which raised the Tide 7 Feet perpendicular above High water Mark. In Norfolk only, the Damage is computed at 3000 *l.* Several Negroes living on the low Lands, with 5000 Head of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, *&c.* were drowned thereby; great Quantities of Tobacco were damaged in the Inspecting-Houses, many Wharffs carried away, and Vessels drove ashore. Several Vessels, which were out at Sea when the Tempest began, were drove into Hampton without Masts or Bolt-sprits; a great many others were forced over Marshes, 6 or 7 Miles, whence it is impossible ever to get them off; and the Station'd Ship was drove two Leagues from her Moorings. The Gale continued thus about 12 Hours, when the Wind veered round W. with Snow.

January 6. By a Gentleman arrived here from England, *viâ* New-York, in Capt. Griffiths, who left Portsmouth the 18th of October last, we have certain Information, that Admiral Balchen, with the Fleet under his Command, who had been convoying the Stores for Admiral Matthews to Lisbon, in their Return homewards met with a violent Storm, whereby the said Fleet was dispersed; however they all weather'd the Gasket [the most westerly Point of France], and got safe to Portsmouth, except the Admiral's Ship the Victory, which had been missing a Fortnight after the rest arrived, and was not heard of when this Gentleman came away. The Ship which last saw her says she had lost her Foremast, and drove to Leeward (towards the French Coast) till out of Sight; which makes most People conclude she is lost. The Victory is a fine new first Rate Ship, mounting 112 Brass Guns, and had on board 1350 Men; and is said to have cost 112,000 *l.* Sterling. *A Misfortune indeed great; but how vastly enhanced by the additional Loss of so bold and experienced an Admiral, and such a Number of brave Englishmen!*

January 16. The above Article is confirmed by a Ship just arrived here from England, who further assures us, that several Masts, Yards, Oars, *&c.* have been drove ashore in the Island of Guernsey, marked VICTORY; and amongst other Things, a Pair of Leather Bags were wash'd ashore, which are certainly known to belong to a Lieutenant of the said Man of War.

January 8. This Day arrived here a Messenger from the Governor of Virginia, to take and carry with him two Frenchmen, now on board of Capt. Hutchinson in Wye River, in order to be tried with some others, now in Virginia, for Murder and Piracy. The Circumstances are, That Capt. Mansfield, in the King's Meadow, bound from Jamaica to London, having on board three Frenchmen and a Spaniard (who were Prisoners of War in that Island, and whom the Captain had received into Pay as Sailors), departed from thence in the Beginning of October last. That the said Fellows having conspired with the Ship's Crew, consisting of eight Irishmen, to murder the Captain, and run away with the Vessel, they did accordingly kill the Captain on the 10th of the same Month. That on the 29th following they murder'd the Mate, and stood away for the Canaries; but were luckily met by Capt. Lony, bound to Virginia, who putting his Mate Captain of the King's Meadow, sent the eight Irishmen in Irons to England, there to receive the just Reward of their Villainy; two of the Frenchmen he put on board Capt. Hutchinson, bound for Maryland; and the other Frenchman and the Spaniard he brought with him into Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STolen or strayed, but supposed to be stolen, some Months ago, from the Subscriber living in Annapolis, a large Bay Stallion, which formerly belonged to Mr. Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel County. Whoever will give Notice of the said Horse, so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if the Person who stole him be apprehended and brought to Justice, Five Pounds. *William Reynolds.*

The said Reynolds has just imported a great Variety of European and India Goods, which are to be sold at his Store in Annapolis, at the most reasonable Prices.

LEnt some Time ago, but to whom is forgot, a bound Book in Octavo intitled, News from the Dead, or True Intelligence from the other World: On a Leaf preceding the Title Page is wrote, *The Wicked borrow, and never return.* The Person who has it is hereby desired to consider that Text, and restore the Book to the right Owner.

Now in the Press, and shortly will be published,

A Protest against Popery, shewing the Purity of the Church of England, the Errors of the Church of Rome, and the Invalidity of the most plausible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the Roman Catholics: Humbly addressed to the Inhabitants of Maryland. By Hugh Jones, A. M. of Jesus College Oxford. *Beware lest any Man spoil you through Philosophy and vain Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Christ.* Colos. ii. 8.

Also speedily will be published,

THE Vade Mecum, or a Companion for Merchants, Planters, Tradesmen, *&c.* containing exact and useful Tables shewing at one View the Value of any Quantity of any Commodity, whether in Yards, Pounds, Gallons, *&c.* in any Number from One to A Hundred Thousand.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, in *Charles-Street.*